THE N°. 24.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

FRIDAY, *October* 4, 1745.

ANNAPOLIS.

ON Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to give his Aſſent to the following Acts.

1. *An Act continuing an Act entituled, An Act for the ſpeedy and effectual Publication of the Laws of this Province, and for the Encouragement of* Jonas Green, *of the City of* Annapolis, *Printer.*

2. *An additional ſupplementary Act to the Act entituled, An Act for laying out and erecting a Town at a Place called* Long Point, *on the Weſt Side of* North-Eaſt *River, in* Cæcil *County.*

3. *A ſupplementary Act to the Act entituled, An Act to enable Commiſſioners therein named to lay out* 40 *Acres of Land into* 80 *Lots, for a Town, on* Indian *River in* Worceſter *County; as alſo* 40 *Acres of Land into* 80 *Lots, at the Head of* Aſſeteague *Creek, at a Place commonly called the* Trap, *for a Town.*

4. *A ſupplementary Act to the Act entituled, An Act appointing Commiſſioners for dividing* St. Mary's *County into four Pariſhes; and to erect that Part of* All Faith *and* King and Queen *Pariſh, lying in* Charles *County, into a diſtinct Pariſh.*

5. *An Act for laying out the Town a-new commonly called* Princeſs Anne *Town, in* Somerſet *County.*

6. *An Act to prohibit raiſing of Swine and Geeſe in the Town of* Cambridge, *in* Dorcheſter *County.*

7. *A ſupplementary and additional Act to the Act entituled, An Act for erecting a Town on the North Side of* Patapſco, *in* Baltimore *County, and for laying out in Lots* 60 *Acres of Land, in and about the Place where* John Fleming *now lives; and to an Act entituled, An Act for erecting a Town on a Creek divided on the Eaſt from the Town lately laid out in* Baltimore *County called* Baltimore *Town, on the Land whereon* Edward Fell *keeps Store.*

8. *An Act for aſcertaining the Allowance of Petit Jurors attending the Provincial Court, and to limit Coſts with Reſpect to Evidences.*

9. *An Act for laying out one Acre of Land convenient to* Rock *Creek Landing, on* Potomack *River, on the Land* George Gordon *now lives on, and for building a Rolling-Houſe thereon.*

10. *An Act for the Gauge of Barrels for Pork, Beef, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine; and Tare of Barrels for Flour or Bread.*

And to five private Bills.

After which his Excellency was pleaſed to diſſolve the General Aſſembly of this Province with the following Speech.

'*Gentlemen of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly,*

'MY Duty to his Majeſty, and Zeal for his Service, induced me to call you together near a Month ſooner than the Time to which you were prorogued, in Expectation that you would have ſhewn yourſelves, by your Actions, to be the dutiful and loyal Subjects which you have profeſſed yourſelves upon every Occaſion, by making a ſpeedy Proviſion, proportioned to the Circumſtances of this Province, towards the Defence and Security of his Majeſty's Garriſon at *Louiſburg*: I had every Reaſon to be perſwaded that you would have followed the Example of all the neighbouring Colonies, and chearfully embraced ſo favourable an Opportunity, to demonſtrate to all your Fellow Subjects, that your Loyalty did not conſiſt in bare Profeſſions only; and that nothing might interrupt you in the Diſcharge of your Duty on that Occaſion, I acquainted you in my Speech when we met, that I would poſtpone recommending any Thing elſe to your Conſideration 'til we ſhould have diſcharged our Duty on the Point which brought us together. In your Addreſs (which, by the Bye, is in a Stile remarkable in itſelf, and peculiar to ſome Penmen in your Houſe) you gave me the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of your Loyalty to his Majeſty, and Zeal to the common Cauſe, according to your uſual Cuſtom. In theſe Profeſſions I am perſwaded many in your Houſe were ſincere, and ſpoke the real Sentiments of their Hearts; and every Man who wiſhes well to his Country cannot but lament, that the Influence of a few deſigning Men, who have nothing leſs in their View than the public Welfare, ſhould divert the Honeſt and Well-meaning from the Purſuit of what may be of real Advantage to the People they repreſent: If theſe Men had diſcovered themſelves, by openly declaring againſt doing any Thing for his Majeſty's Service, or diſcharging the Duty of loyal Subjects, I am ſure they would have met with the Contempt, from a Majority of your Houſe, which ſuch a Behaviour would have juſtly deſerved. In this Situation, therefore, theſe moſt dutiful and loyal liege Subjects thought it their beſt Policy to be very laviſh of, and loud in, their uſual Profeſſions of Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, that they might have an Opportunity the better to impoſe on thoſe who meant well, and more effectually obſtruct every Thing that ſhould be propoſed for the Good of that Service they were met upon: In View of effecting this Scheme, a Committee was appointed to conſider of Ways and Means to raiſe Money to ſupply the Garriſon of *Louiſburg*; then a Bill framed, wherein (to furniſh a Pretence for ſpending the Time) a very long Act was needleſſly recited, and the Bill itſelf ſo contrived as to render the Execution of it very difficult, if not impracticable, and entirely uſeleſs to the Purpoſes deſigned by it. In doing this, the Time was taken up from the 5th to the 20th of *Auguſt*; and that it was thus miſpent with Intent to render the Supplies, which ought to have been given immediately, of no real Uſe (if the more favourite Scheme of making no Proviſion at all ſhould not ſucceed), is evident to me, and I think muſt appear ſo to every one who is acquainted with the Circumſtances of

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the Country, as every Man who is so cannot but know, that the only Way of raising Money immediately was by taking it out of the Paper Money Office, where it lay ready, and which might have been done in a Day or two as well as in Months or Years, and wherein no Time ought to have been lost, because the Nature of the Service required the utmost Dispatch, and the Means of replacing the Money might have been considered and provided for at Leisure: But left these Contrivances should not have the intended Effect, another Expedient was thought of; and that was, to clog the Bill with a Tack quite foreign to the subject Matter of it; and as an Apology was necessary for the Absurdity of such a Procedure, all possible Art is used to possess as many as could be imposed on, that an Agent was absolutely necessary for the Country, that the critical Time for obtaining one was now come, and that the Upper House dared not to give their Negative to a Bill which had the Appearance of being for his Majesty's Service, notwithstanding the Impropriety of the Tack, this Notion was industriously inculcated even after the Upper House had refused to pass the Bill, and Assurances confidently given, that altho' the Upper House had once refused it, yet that they dared not persist in such Refusal if it was sent to them again. These Artifices unhappily prevailed on a Majority of your House, to admit of no Amendments, and to resolve no other Bill should be brought in; thus the Time was lost 'til it was too late to do any Thing concerning the Supplies, and thus all the Professions of Loyalty to his Majesty and Zeal for the common Cause vanished.

'After this, a most extraordinary and unheard of Step is taken by your House concerning Governor *Shirley*'s Letter to me, which you ordered to be Printed without my Consent, or any Application to me for that Purpose, which in the Case of private Persons, would have been a plain Breach of all the Rules of Decency and Good Manners, and might in this Instance, if Care had not been taken to prevent your Order being carried into Execution, have given his Majesty's Enemies such Intelligence, as would, if the Wickedness could be as plainly proved as the Weakness of such a Step, have made the Authors guilty of High Treason; but according to your Opinion, it is a fundamental Privilege of your House to publish what you please, be the Consequence what it will.

'It may not perhaps be amiss in this Place to take Notice of the Agent, who is represented to be so necessary and of such Importance, that his Majesty's Service must be sacrificed to an Attempt to obtain one; and who was not to be an Agent for the Province in general, nor was the Governor and Council to have any Share in the Nomination or the Direction of the Person, nor in the Application of any Part of the Money intended to be raised for his Support. But this Agent (to use your own Words) was "as well to keep up a congratulatory Correspondence "of Praise and Thanks for the Blessings you (the King's remote Subjects) receive from his Majesty, as on every Occa"sion, by Oppressions and Hardships laid on you, in humble "and decent Manner to lay your Complaints before his Majes"ty;" but the Governor and Council must be excluded from this Correspondence, and not allowed to join either in the Congratulations or Thanks; pray Gentlemen let me ask you, whether any Lower House of Assembly in *America* has such an Officer allowed them exclusive of the Governor and Upper House?

'The Money for this Agent was to be raised on the People, and applied to such Uses as the House of Delegates only, in the Plenitude of that Power which you have declared in a Message and Resolution you are invested with, shall think fit; a Power which the House of Commons in *England* makes no Claim to: And to obviate any Pretence of representing it in a wrong Light, I will use your own Words in your Message, wherein you declare, "that you conceive it to be the un"doubted Right of the House of Delegates *alone*, to raise up"on the People of this Province any Sum of Money or other "Tax, and for such Time, and in such Manner, and to be ap"plied to such Uses, as that House shall think proper:" And you have likewise resolved, that it is the "undoubted Right "of the House of Delegates to raise on the People of this Pro"vince any Sum of Money, or other Tax, and for such Time, "and in such Manner, and to such Uses and Purposes, as to "them shall seem meet:" This is a Stretch of Power unknown to a *British* Constitution, and by what Authority, or upon what Pretensions you have made it, yourselves only can tell.

'If this Project of an Agent should ever succeed, it would answer a very necessary Purpose to the Promoters, *viz.* the furnishing a plausible Pretence of rendering no Account of considerable Sums, amounting (as I am informed) to above four hundred Pounds Sterling, raised several Years since by private Subscriptions, on Pretence of defraying the Expence of bringing some Complaints, which the Country has been long amused and inflamed with, to a Decision in *England*; and although much less than half the Money already subscribed would have been sufficient for the End for which it was pretended to be raised, not one single public Step is yet taken to bring the Complaints to any Issue or Determination: Nor is it to be imagined by any sensible Man, who will make Use of his Reason, that the Managers ever intended there should be any Determination of them.

'During these Transactions and this Waste of Time in your House, the People without Doors were exasperated that no Supplies were given for the Defence of *Louisbourg*, as well as at the Probability that no Business would be done, and that the Country would be run to a great and fruitless Expence; which alarmed the Managers, and made them think it necessary to endeavour to pacify them: To this End an Inclination is dissembled to carry on the public Business, and a Conference was proposed to the Upper House to settle Officers Fees, which was readily agreed to, and Conferees appointed; to these some Members of your House were joined, who had for several Years industriously endeavoured to inflame and keep up the unhappy Differences which have too long subsisted in the Country, wherein they have been but too successful. This Choice of your Conferees gave every Man, who was anxious for and sincerely wished the public Welfare, a very bad Prospect of the Event; and these Gentlemen acted as it was expected and foreseen, tho' they behaved plausibly for some Time, in View (as I have Reason to believe) to gain Time to send me two unmannerly Addresses; one about the Pound of Tobacco *per* Taxable levied in Virtue of the Militia Law, which, tho' it is as evidently in Force as any Law in the Country, yet a Majority of your House were deluded into a Belief that it did not exist, but was expired many Years since, meerly to have a Pretence to abuse a lawful Act of the Government; and the other about Fines and Forfeitures, in hopes of provoking me to resent such Treatment as it really deserved, and thereby to obstruct all public Business. But when this Scheme failed of Success, the Gentlemen pulled off the Mask and acted in Character, manifesting by their Conduct that they dreaded nothing more than that the Minds of the People should be quieted, and all Pretence of Uneasiness removed; as being conscious to themselves that they would then soon appear in their proper Colours, and lose that Influence over the People which has actually cost the Country above ten thousand Pounds of this Currency, and to the Continuance of which pernicious Influence, every desirable Thing for the People's Happiness was to be sacrificed. This appeared so evidently, that your House applied for another Confe-

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'rence, and chose new Conferees, who with those of the Upper 'House, soon settled every Thing to the mutual Satisfaction of 'every Body, wherein so many and great Concessions were made 'by the Upper House, as exceeded the Hopes of the most san-'guine among you. The Uneasiness, which these Proceedings 'occasioned in the Gentlemen who opposed them, was too ma-'nifest to be concealed; they then made use of all the low Arti-'fices and false Suggestions to defeat every Step that could be 'taken to establish a happy Union between the Government 'and People, and shewed the firmest Resolution and most un-'wearied Application to sacrifice the Repose, Happiness, and 'Interest of their Constituents, to the Pride and wicked Ambi-'tion of being Leaders of a Party. I cannot omit mentioning 'to you another Abuse of Power which you exercised in a most 'extraordinary Manner, which was in turning out Members of 'your House who were duly returned, upon Pretence of an un-'due Election, but against whom no Petition was offered: And 'in another Instance, you proceeded contrary to the Practice 'and Determination of your own House in the like Case, and 'in the Face of an express Act of Assembly. These Proceed-'ings would have laid me under the Necessity of immediately 'putting an End to a Power so unwarrantably exercised; if the 'Supplies for *Louisburg* Garrison, and other Bills for the Quiet 'and Happiness of the Province, had not then been under your 'Consideration.

'I cannot avoid another Observation, that you have refused 'the Yeas and Nays to be taken on several Questions, contrary 'to a standing Rule of your House; and you have, against all 'Parliamentary Proceedings, hindered Motions and Questions 'to be entered on your Journal, which could proceed from no 'other Motive, but a Conviction that your Proceedings were 'such as you were unwilling to submit to the Censure of your 'Constituents.

'Not content with these extraordinary Steps, you have been 'pleased to assume and usurp an arbitrary Power over his Ma-'jesty's Subjects, in sending for Magistrates, keeping them in 'Custody, and burthening them with Charges, on Complaints 'made to your House that they had misbehaved, not through 'Corruption, but (if at all) by a Mistake in Point of Judgment; 'and tho' the Matters were no way relative to your Privileges, 'and consequently you had no Colour or Pretence of legal Au-'thority to interpose: Thus you usurp a judicial as well as le-'gislative Power, by pretending to raise Money when and how 'you please, and apply it as you think proper; to call whom 'you please before you, and give arbitrary Judgments, in De-'fiance of all Reason and *Magna Charta* itself; and however 'illegal, iniquitous, and unjust, your Judgments may be, the 'unhappy Sufferer has no Remedy, but must submit. This is 'an extensive Power with a Witness, and no doubt a very desi-'rable one to Men whose Ambition it is to make their own 'Will the only Rule of their Conduct, and which you may be 'assured I should have immediately taken Notice of in Support 'of Magistracy and the due Execution of the Laws, if I had 'not been prevented by the same Reasons as before influenced 'me with Regard to your Determination on the Elections.

'However, when by my stifling all Resentment at these un-'heard of Proceedings, and by the Moderation of the Upper 'House, three Laws, the most advantagious and desirable to 'the People, were prepared, and every Thing was in a fair 'Way of being finished which could contribute to their Happi-'ness, you have rather chose that they should lose the Advan-'tage of what was proposed to be done, than that some Provi-'sion should be made for the Defence of the Country, notwith-'standing the Dangers with which it is surrounded in this Time 'of War; and after you have taken all the Care and Pains 'in your Power, to publish the weak and defenceless Condition 'it is in. And the very Representatives who have been so stre-'nuous in their Endeavours to burthen the People with Two Pence 'per Hogshead on Tobacco, to support an Agent, as already men-'tioned, absolutely refuse to give or raise any Thing towards the 'Defence of the Lives and Fortunes of their Constituents; or 'even consent that one hundred Pounds should be taken out of 'a Sum already raised, as a Present for the *Indians*, agreeable 'to the Example of the Governments of *New-York*, *Pennsyl-'vania*, and *Virginia*, at this Time, when it is so necessary to 'secure the Friendship of that People. What other Interpreta-'tion can be put upon this Behaviour, than that either you are 'desirous the Province should be exposed to the common Ene-'my; or unwilling your Constituents should have the Benefit 'of the several beneficial Laws prepared for my Assent? In the 'first Light you must stand condemned by every dutiful Fellow 'Subject; and for the last, your Constituents have no Reason 'to thank you. However you may have answered the Wishes 'of some amongst you, which was, to bring myself under a 'Difficulty and Conflict of Mind how to act; my Duty to 'his Majesty and Care for the Safety of the whole Province 'were on one Side of the Question, and my Earnestness for the 'Quietness and Ease of the People on the other; these last I 'believe would have determined me, if I had not reflected that 'I must have appeared inexcusable to his Majesty now, and 'even to yourselves hereafter, if I suffered any Motive to be 'weakened or rendered ineffectual, which might engage a Low-'er House of Assembly to a due Consideration of so just and 'necessary a Point as a Fund for Defence of the Province at 'this dangerous Time; and for these Reasons I have refused 'my Assent to those Favourite Bills so much desired by the 'People, and so conducive to their Happiness, which you their 'faithful Representatives and true Lovers of your Country have 'deprived them of; and by this fair Representation your Con-'stituents will judge where the Blame of this unsuccessful long 'Session ought to be imputed.

'Upon the Whole, Gentlemen, your Conduct through this 'Session takes from me the Liberty of meeting this Lower 'House again; and therefore, with the Advice of his Lordship's 'Council of State, I do dissolve this present General Assembly, 'and you are to take Notice you are dissolved accordingly.'

BERLIN, June 8.

YEsterday before Eight in the Morning, M. de Wartenberg, one of the King's Adjutants, arrived here, with 16 Postilions before him. He brought the two Queens the following accurate and distinct Account of the complete Victory gained by his Majesty in Person over the Combined Armies of Prince Charles of Lorrain and the Duke de Saxe Weissenfels, after a bloody Engagement, in which Abundance of Men have been lost on both Sides.

The Austrian Army, after having been joined by the Saxon Troops, became augmented to near 80,000 Men, and had formed a Design of penetrating into Silesia, by the Passes thro' the Mountains on the Side of Friesland and Landshut. They began to march thro' those Passes on the 2d or 3d of this Month; and the great Point they had in View of this Disposition, was to cut off the King's Communication with the rest of the Lower Silesia, and even with Glogaw, and consequently with Brandenburg. To prevent this Scheme from taking Effect, the King marched on the 3d to meet the Enemy. The next Day, by Three in the Morning, the two Armies were in Sight, the Austrians forming the Right, and the Saxons being on the Left of the Allied Army. It was about Four when the Engagement was begun by our Vanguard, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Dumaulin, and Major-General Winterfield. Our Right Wing made so warm and brisk a Fire on the Saxons, that they were the first in giving Way; and their Cavalry

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falling into Diſorder, were at laſt obliged to break. The Engagement was very long and very obſtinate between our Left Wing and in the Centre, with the Auſtrians and Hungarians who engaged them; the latter was ſeveral Times broke, but they rallied and returned to their Charge. The Fire of the ſmall Arms, accompanied by that of the Field Artillery, was extremely warm, and well ſerved on one Side, as well as the other. After half an Hour after Ten, when the Battle had laſted ſomewhat more than five Hours, ſeveral Corps of the Enemy that had been moſt expoſed to the dreadful Fire of our Infantry and Field Pieces, began to give Way. Our Grenadiers improved this Opportunity, and by a vigorous Puſh, threw them into Confuſion. The Enemy being routed, were obliged to abandon the Plain, and to retire as well as they could thro' the Defiles by which they had enterd it. We purſued them in their Retreat about an Hour and a half; did not quit our Purſuit 'til all the flat Country was cleared, and they were got entirely back into the Mountains; where it was not judged expedient to follow them. The Advantage our Troops have gained, is of the utmoſt Conſequence. The King, who commanded his Army in Perſon, and who directed all its Motions, was himſelf expoſed to the warmeſt Fire; as were likewiſe his Brethren, the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, and Prince Henry; yet his Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes are in perfect Health. The Number of the Killed and Wounded left by the Auſtrians and Saxons on the Field of Battle cannot fall ſhort of 4000. It does not appear that we have loſt on our Side above 1200. As to the Priſoners we have made, they amount to above 5000; including ſix Generals, and thirty Officers of Diſtinction. We have taken at leaſt ſixty Pair of Colours, ten Standards, and eight Pair of Kettle Drums. We have likewiſe taken forty Pieces of Field Artillery. The Auſtrians and Saxons have been both obliged to leave a great Part of their Baggage, Equipage, and Ammunition Waggons behind them. The King is extremely concerned for the Loſs of Lieutenant General Count de Truches-Waldbourg, who was killed by a Cannon Ball at the Beginning of the Engagement. The Colonels Maſſow and Schwerin are dangerouſly wounded; as are the Lieutenant-Colonels Bodenbroek and Kalhbutz. Lieutenant-Colonel Bertikow is among the Number of the Dead, with ſome other worthy Officers.

LONDON, June 4.

We have Advices from Mons, that almoſt all the Wounded of the Troops of the Republic, who were ſent to that City, are dead; and upon a narrow Enquiry into the Cauſe, it has been found that they were wounded with Pieces of Glaſs, or Bits of old Iron; Part of theſe infamous Materials that have been taken out of the Wounds have, it is ſaid, been ſent to the Enemy, upon Sight of which 'tis aſſured the French Monarch turned pale, but whether from the Guilt of having been Privy to ſuch diabolical Practices, or with Horror at their having been made Uſe of, is not explained.

Cuſtom-Houſe, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared*,

Ship Eſſex, John Ellis, for London;
Brigantine Union, Jonathan Strange, for Biddeford;
Sloop Elizabeth, Joſhua Lyon, for Rhode-Iſland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE *New-England* Hops to be Sold by the Subſcriber, in *Annapolis*, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* the Pound.

SAMUEL SOUMAIEN.

Mr. Craddock. *Baltimore* County, *September* 26, 1745.

ON Saturday the 26th of *October* next, the Veſtry of *St. Thomas*'s Pariſh purpoſe to meet at the Church of the ſaid Pariſh, in order to agree with any Workman, or Undertaker, for building Pews in the ſaid Church; a certain Sum of Money being raiſed by the Pariſhioners of the ſaid Pariſh for that Purpoſe. Signed *per* Order,

CHRISTOPHER RANDAL, Regiſter.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Back River Neck*, in *Baltimore* County, an *Iriſh* Servant Man named *William Haviaghton*, a Shoemaker by Trade, and formerly lived with Mr. *James Paul Heath* of *Cæcil* County, and was brought from thence laſt *July*. He is a luſty well-made Fellow, of a freſh Complexion, with ſhort black Hair: He had on when he went away an old brown Kerſey Coat, greaſy on the Left Sleeve; an Oznabrigs Jacket, the Button-holes worked with blue Thread; a brown Holland Jacket lined with Dowlaſs, a Pair of coarſe Country-made Stockings, ruſſet and black Trowſers, a Pair of Shoes, a Pair of Pumps, large yellow Buckles, an old white Handkerchief, a Cotton and a Linnen Cap. He went out of *Back River* on Monday Evening the 30th of *September* laſt, in a Perriagoe; and has with him an Indenture and a Diſcharge, which he ſtole.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo as his Miſtreſs may have him again, ſhall have five Pounds Current Money Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by me James Barnes. MARY MAHAWEL.

RUN away from on board a Sloop belonging to Captain *John Ellis*, lying at *Kent* Iſland, a Servant Man named *John Pritchard*, of low Stature, ſpeaks thick, has a freſh Colour, and black Hair, and is a little pitted with the Small-Pox. He is ſuppoſed to have gone towards *Virginia*, or *Philadelphia*; and is the Property of the Subſcriber.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, if taken in this Province; or Two Piſtoles, if out of it; and reaſonable Charges allowed, if brought to *Annapolis*. WILLIAM THORNTON.

To be SOLD,

By the Subſcriber at Oxford *in* Talbot *County*,

AT reaſonable Rates, for Bills of Exchange, Paper-Money, or good Tobacco delivered there, Great Choice of *Iriſh* and *German* Linnens; with moſt other Sorts of *European* and *India* Goods, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, *&c.* a neat carv'd Lyon's Head, fit for a Ship of about 400 Hogſheads Burthen.

Alſo good *Weſt-Indi*a Rum, Sugar, and Meloſſes, juſt imported from *Antigua*. ROBERT MORRIS.

RUN away from the City of *Annapolis*, a Negro Man named *Peter John*, belonging to the Subſcriber of *Q. Anne*'s County; all his Fingers are froſt-bitten, he has red Eyes, and walks lame: He had on when he went away a blue Cloth Coat, and an old Velvet Cap. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negro, and brings him to the Houſe of *Thomas Williamſon*, in the ſaid City, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid either by ſaid *Williamſon*, or THO. CLARE.

N. B. The above Negro has a Writing expreſſing his Freedom, given him by the *Spaniards*, by whom he was lately taken: And it is ſuppoſed he went towards *Virginia*, in order to go to *South-Carolina*.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper.